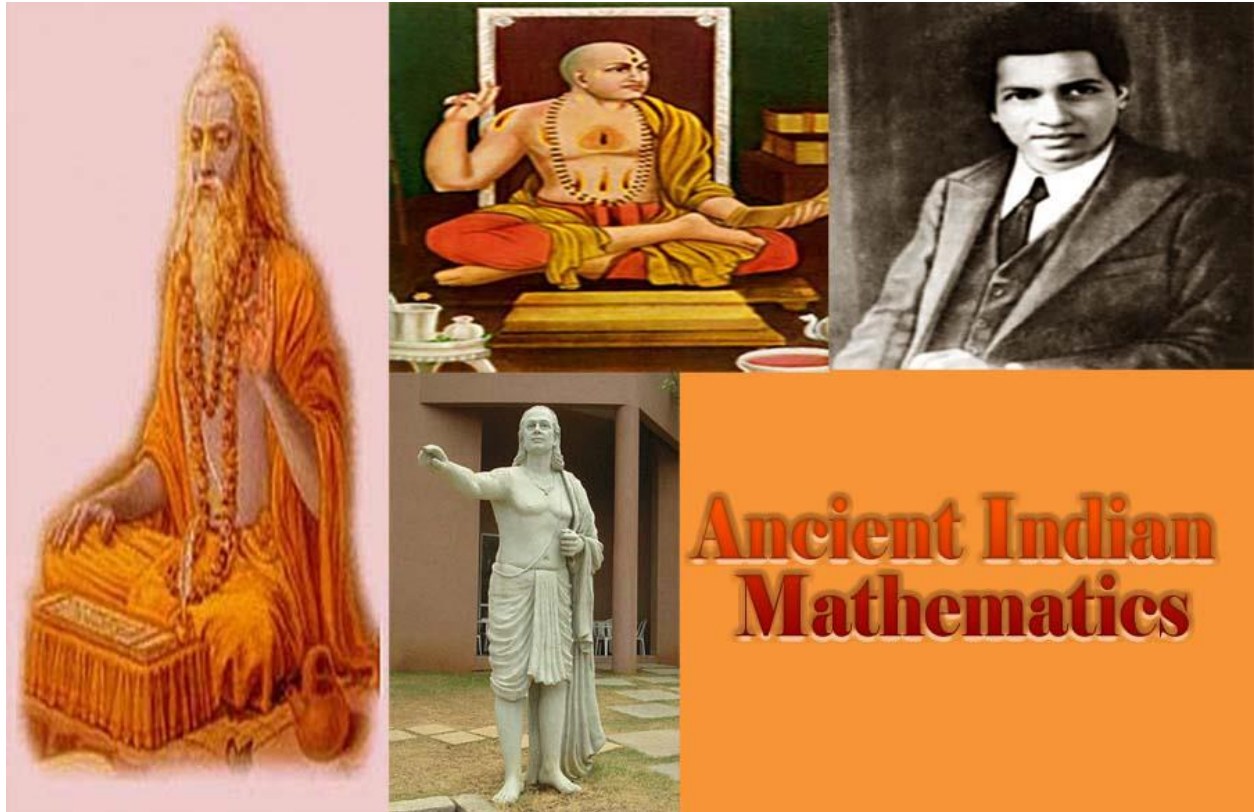


Top Indian Mathematicians and their Contributions



Some of the areas of mathematics studies in ancient and medieval India include the following:

Arithmetic: Decimal system, Negative numbers (Brahmagupta), Zero (Hindu numeral system), Binary numeral system, the modern positional notation numeral system, Floating point numbers (Kerala school of astronomy and mathematics), Number theory, Infinity (Yajur Veda), Transfinite numbers

Geometry: Square roots (Bakhshali approximation), Cube roots (Mahavira), Pythagorean triples (Sulba Sutras; Baudhayana and Apastamba) statement of the Pythagorean theorem without proof), Transformation (Panini), Pascal's triangle (Pingala)

Algebra: Quadratic equations (Sulba Sutras, Aryabhata, and Brahmagupta), Cubic equations and Quartic equations (biquadratic equation) (Mahavira and Bhaskara II)

Mathematical logic: Formal grammars, formal language theory, the Panini-Backus form (Panini), Recursion (Panini)

General mathematics: Fibonacci numbers (Pingala), Earliest forms of Morse code (Pingala), infinite series, Logarithms, indices (Jain mathematics), Algorithms, Algorism (Aryabhata and Brahmagupta)

Trigonometry: Trigonometric functions (Surya Siddhanta and Aryabhata), Trigonometric series (Madhava and Kerala school)

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